



Student's Book

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Express Publishing

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Vocabulary		Grammar	Reading	Listening & Speaking	Writing
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6	GM foods	linkers	a for-and-against essay (listing arguments)	monologues (multiple matching)	a for-and-against essay
CLIL (Geography): <i>The Recipe of Life</i> (p. 68) Self-Check 4 (pp. 69-70)			Grammar in Use B (nouns; quantifiers) (p. 71) Fun Time B (p. 72)		
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2	sights & activities	modals	an article (multiple choice, answer questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a monologue (answer questions)suggest a trip	an informal email about a travel experience of yours
3	holiday problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">prepositionstenses of the infinitive – deductionsmodals-ing/-ed participles	blog entries (complete sentences)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a dialogue (T/F statements)a telephone conversation	a blog comment
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4	art	special introductory verbs	an article (multiple choice, answer questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a monologue (predict content)an interview	an informal email about an artist
5	festival activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">prepositionsforming nouns referring to people	an article (T/F, statements answer questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a monologue (answer questions)present a festivalcomparing festivals	an article about a festival
6	types of music		an email (matching headings to paragraphs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">express likes/dislikesagree/disagree	an informal email reviewing a concert
CLIL (Art): <i>Styles of painting</i> (p. 102) Self-Check 6 (pp. 103-104)			Grammar in Use C (clauses of concession) (p. 105) Fun Time C (p. 106)		

Vocabulary		Grammar	Reading	Listening & Speaking	Writing
Module	7 High Tech (pp. 107-124)				
1	modern technology	question tags	an article (multiple choice, answer questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an interview (T/F statements)• intonation in question tags• present a science fiction film	
2	our solar system	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a/an – the• forming nouns from verbs• prepositions	an article (multiple choice, answer questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a monologue (answer questions)• present Mars	a quiz
3	instructions	clauses of reason & result	an article (multiple choice, answer questions)	explain how a device works	a thank-you letter
4	technology icons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• prepositions• phrasal verbs: <i>check</i>• <i>it-there-one(s)</i>• conjunctions	blog entries (multiple matching)	describe what a week offline would be like	a technology alphabet
5	hotel jobs		an article (T/F statements, answer questions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• an advertisement (take notes)• book a hotel room• present your own high-tech hotel	
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Culture Corner: <i>Glasgow Science Centre</i> (p. 120) Self-Check 6 (pp. 121-122)			Grammar in Use D (<i>a/an – the, some/any/no/every</i> & compounds) (p. 123) Fun Time D (p. 124)		
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Module

1

Profiles



What's in this module?

Vocabulary

- jobs & qualities/careers
- daily routines
- teen problems
- people (character/clothes/accessories)
- city life vs country life

Grammar

- present simple vs present continuous
- stative verbs • adverbs of frequency
- relatives • comparisons • linkers
- forming adjectives from nouns
- phrasal verbs: *look*

Reading

- articles; a dialogue

Listening

- an advert; a dialogue

Speaking

- ask for/give advice • compare people
- buy/sell clothes • pronunciation /s/, /j/

Presentation Skills

- present a tribe

Writing

- write an opinion essay

Culture Corner: *Multi-cultural Britain*



Family



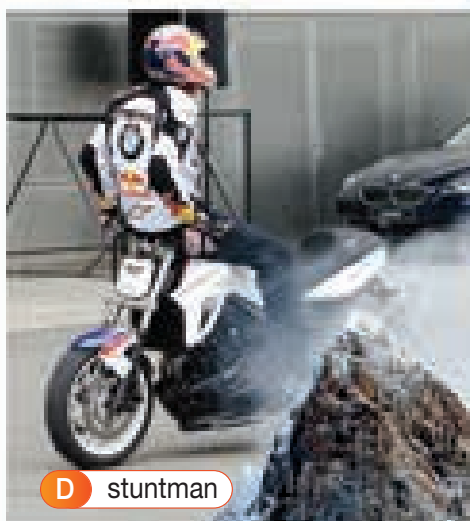
A circus acrobat



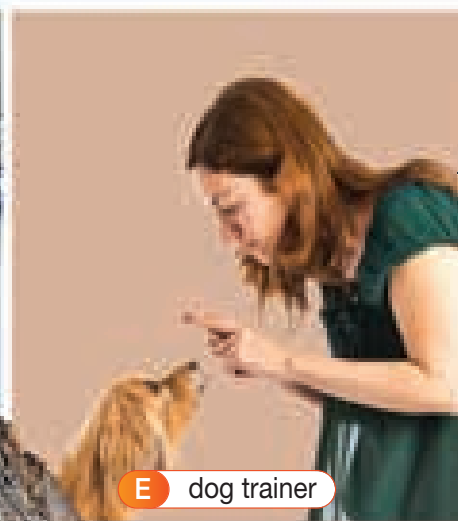
B cruise ship entertainer



C snake milker



D stuntman



E dog trainer



Find the page numbers for:

- an underwater artist
- department store sections
- a street parade

F iceberg mover

Jobs & Qualities

1 1.2 Listen and repeat.

2 Match the jobs in the pictures (A-F) to the qualities (1-6). Then tell the class.

- 1 brave because they perform dangerous acts high up
- 2 patient because they train animals
- 3 fit because they do risky stunts
- 4 cautious because they move large icebergs at sea
- 5 careful because they work with poisonous snakes
- 6 funny because they make people laugh

Circus acrobats need to be brave because they perform dangerous acts high up.

3 **Think** Which job would/wouldn't you like to do? Why? Tell your partner.

I'd like to work as a dog trainer because I like training animals. I wouldn't like to work as a snake milker because I don't like working with poisonous snakes.

1.1

A hard day's work

Vocabulary

Careers at sea

1

1.3 Listen and repeat.



1 marine biologist



2 captain



3 oceanographer



4 underwater photographer



5 marine archaeologist

2

What does each person do? Read and say.

- 1 Max studies the ocean and how it affects the world. **He's an oceanographer.**
- 2 James is in charge of a ship.
- 3 Peter takes pictures in the water.
- 4 Laura studies ancient objects in the sea.
- 5 Matthew studies living things in the sea.

Reading

3

Describe the picture in the text. What is the person's job?

1.4 Listen and read to find out.

Study Skills

T/F statements

Underline the key words in the sentences. Watch out for words such as *always*, *never*, *some*, *not*, etc. Try to think of synonyms. This will help you identify the matching part of the text.

4

Read the text and decide if the sentences (1-6) are T (True) or F (False).

- 1 Bud never dives deeper than 40 metres. ____
- 2 Bud owns a tour company in Hawaii. ____
- 3 Bud sculpts lava with his bare hands. ____
- 4 Bud's sculptures only last for a short time. ____
- 5 Doug has won prizes for his pictures. ____
- 6 Doug believes what they do is safe. ____



THE LAVA Man



Check these words

occupation, create, sculpture, professional, coast, volcano, constantly, erupt, ocean floor, sculpt, pour out, twist, cool, destroy, award-winning, risk, burn, landslide, share, experience, landscape

5

Answer the questions.

- 1 What protective clothing does Bud wear when he sculpts lava?
- 2 Why do Bud and Doug work together?
- 3 Why is sculpting lava a dangerous activity?

Collocations

6

a) Complete the gaps. Use: **amazing, looks, diving, fishing, ocean, extremely.**

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1 _____ tours | 4 _____ floor |
| 2 _____ sight | 5 _____ hook |
| 3 _____ hot | 6 _____ like |

b) Make sentences based on the text using the completed collocations.

7

a) **Think** Why do Bud and Doug think their jobs are worth the risk? Tell your partner.b) **Think** Think of a new job that does not exist.

Being an artist is quite a safe occupation, right? After all, the worst that could happen is that you might get some paint on your T-shirt. Well, Bud Turpin doesn't believe that art should be easy! He **creates** sculptures over 40 metres underwater! But that's not all. The material that Bud works with is red-hot lava!

Bud is a **professional** diver who **works** for a tour company in Hawaii. He takes people on diving tours off the south coast of Hawaii Island, **close to** Kilauea volcano. This volcano is constantly erupting, so visitors can see lava coming up through the ocean floor! It's an amazing sight – but one day Bud got an idea to make it even more amazing! He decided to try to sculpt the 1,000°C lava into different shapes!

Surprisingly, Bud, or 'the Lava Man' as people call him, doesn't need a lot of equipment to create his lava sculptures. As well as his scuba equipment he usually just **brings** a large fishing hook and a pair of welding gloves. First, he **puts** the hook into a lava tube and opens it so the lava can **pour** out. Then, he uses his gloves to twist and turn the lava into different shapes! Unfortunately, the lava soon **cools**, and this **destroys** the shapes that he makes – but that's why Doug Perrine comes along with him. Doug is an **award-winning** underwater photographer and he takes pictures of each sculpture while they still exist.

Both men know that they **are** **risking** their lives every time Bud creates a sculpture. Lava is extremely hot, so they can get terrible burns. Also, they can get hit by a rock in an underwater landslide. But they think it's worth it. They both love nature and want to share its beauty with the world. It looks like 'the Lava Man' and his friend have a great future together! So where **are you going** on holiday this summer? Why not take a trip to Hawaii? You can join Bud for a dive and **experience** the amazing underwater landscape for yourself!

- 8** Complete the fact file. Use: **award-winning, sculpting, landslide, hook, burnt, occupation, diver**.

Name	Bud Turpin
1) _____	2) _____ and artist
Location	Hawaii
Job description	taking people on diving tours; 3) _____ lava into different shapes
Equipment	scuba equipment, fishing 4) _____, welding gloves
Partner	Doug Perrine – 5) _____ photographer
Possible dangers	get 6) _____ by lava, get trapped in underwater 7) _____

- 9** Match the highlighted words in the text to their synonyms: **near, ruins, makes, amazingly, experienced, flow, top, see**.

Grammar

see p. GR1


Present simple/continuous

- 10** Look at the underlined verbs in the text. What tense form is each? Which expresses:
- a routine? ■ a fixed arrangement in the near future? ■ a general truth? ■ a permanent state? ■ a process? ■ an action happening around the time of speaking?
- 11** Put the verbs in brackets into the **present simple** or **present continuous**. Give reasons.
- A: When _____ (the tour/start)?
B: The boat usually _____ (arrive) at around 9 am.
 - A: Did you know that lava _____ (turn) into rock after it _____ (cool)?
B: Yes, I do. Actually, I _____ (write) a project on volcanoes at the moment.
 - A: _____ (Ken/earn) much money as a diver?
B: Yes. Lately, more and more people _____ (join) his diving tours.
 - A: What _____ (Alice/study)?
B: Marine Biology. Actually, she _____ (graduate) next month!

- 12** Use these time expressions: ■ **now** ■ **in the morning** ■ **on Sundays** ■ **at present** ■ **these days** ■ **usually** ■ **never** ■ **sometimes** ■ **next summer** ■ **this weekend** ■ **every day** and the **present simple** or **present continuous** to make sentences about you. Tell your partner.

I'm having a lesson now.

Speaking & Writing

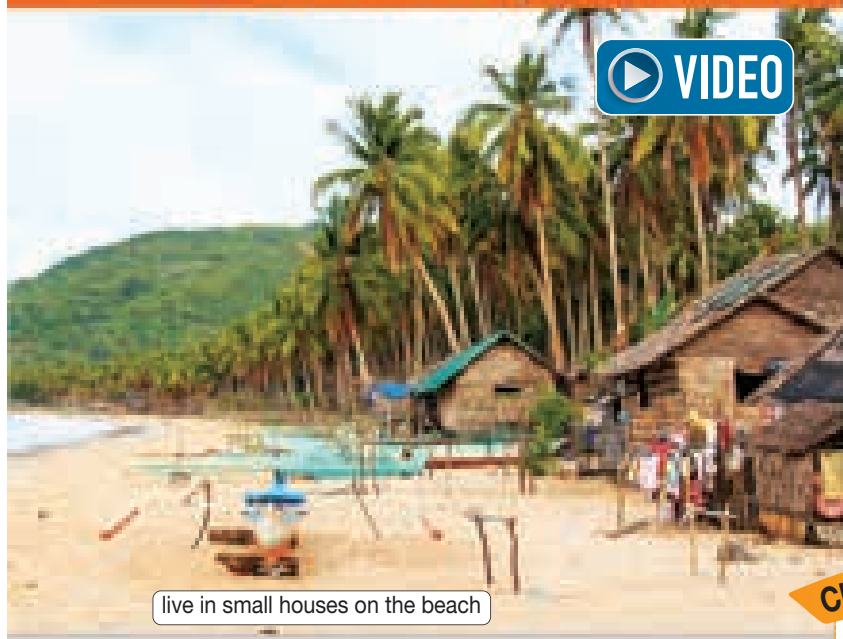
- 13**  **Roleplay:** Use the completed table in Ex. 8 to interview Bud.

- A: Today we've got a(n) _____
... with us. Bud
welcome to the show.
B: In ...
A: What do you do at work? etc.

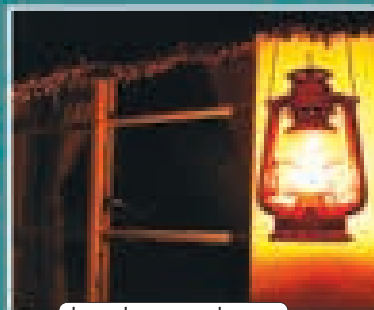
- 14** Imagine you are Doug Perrine, Bud's photographer, on a diving trip with Bud. Write an email to your English-speaking friend describing what you do and see (120-160 words).

1.2 Special people

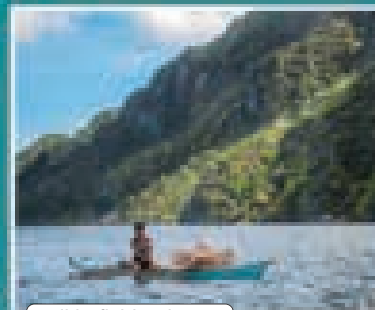
The Tagbanua An ancient way of life



live in small houses on the beach



have kerosene lamps



sail in fishing boats

It's evening and the sun is setting. The families of the village are settling down for the night. One man is lighting his lamp. Another is looking out to sea, checking the weather. A woman is tasting the food that she's cooking. One family are already having dinner. The whole scene looks magical.

The Tagbanua tribe live on a group of **remote** islands in the Philippines. They live in small wood and bamboo houses on or near the sandy beaches and **survive** in much the same way as their ancestors did thousands of years ago. They have no electricity, so when the sun sets they have kerosene lamps for light. Tagbanua families spend most of the day on or by the sea. While the men **sail** in their fishing boats and catch fish and octopuses, women and children collect seaweed and sea cucumbers **on the coast**. The men **trade**

Check these words

set, settle down, tribe, remote, wood, bamboo, survive, ancestor, seaweed, coast, main island, charge, fee, hospitable, tribal fund, fishing equipment, medicine, community

Vocabulary

Daily life

- 1 Look at the pictures.

1.5 Listen and repeat.

- 2 The pictures show how the Tagbanua tribe lives. What is their daily routine? Where do they live?

1.6 Listen and read to find out.

Reading

- 3 Read the text and for questions 1-3 choose the best answer (A, B or C).

- The Tagbanua tribe
 - live very differently from their ancestors.
 - enjoy a simple and peaceful way of life.
 - have just started using electric power.
- What does the writer say about their daily life?
 - The children have too much work to do.
 - Only the men gather food from the sea.
 - Everyone works together to survive.
- How does the writer feel about the Tagbanua?
 - He likes their strong sense of community.
 - He worries about the effect of tourism.
 - He is happy they are growing rich.

- 4 Answer the questions. Then, explain the words in bold.

- Why do Tagbanua men travel to the main island?
- How do the Tagbanua spend the money they receive from tourists?
- In what way are the Tagbanua today similar to their ancestors?

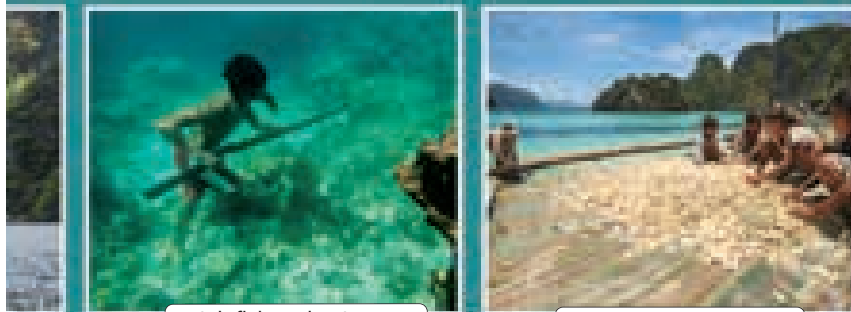
Vocabulary

- 5 Fill in: **respect, charge, tribe, lead, trade**.

- The Tagbanua are an ancient _____.
- They _____ very simple lives.
- They catch fish and _____ it for other food.
- They _____ tourists a fee to visit their islands.
- They have _____ for nature.

- 6 **Think** Read the text. Compare the Tagbanua lifestyle to your lifestyle. Talk about: ■ houses ■ daily routine ■ how they earn their living ■ school ■ people's character.

The Tagbanua live in small houses on the beach. We don't live in small houses on the beach. We live in blocks of flats in a big city.



catch fish and octopuses

collect sea cucumbers



trade their fish for other goods

their fish for other food or tools on the main island. Tagbanua parents send their children to school when there is one available nearby. However, often there isn't, and instead they help their parents in their **daily tasks**.

These days, more and more tourists are visiting the Tagbanua's islands. The tribe have complete control over these areas, so they **charge** each tourist a fee. But the Tagbanua are friendly, hospitable people and aren't interested in getting rich. Instead, the money goes into a tribal fund which pays for new boats, fishing equipment and medicines for the whole **community**. They are also using it to build schools and **look after** the local environment.

For a lot of people, the ideal holiday destination is a tropical island, but for the Tagbanua, life certainly isn't one long holiday. This ancient tribe of people lead very simple lives and have to work hard to survive. With tourism, their lives are changing, but they have the same **respect** for nature as their **ancestors**.

Word formation

Forming adjectives from nouns

We use these suffixes to form adjectives from nouns.

-y (*wind – windy*); -ful (*colour – colourful*); -less (*care – careless*); -al (*music – musical*); -ic (*class – classic*)

- 9 Form adjectives from the words in brackets to complete the text.

The Tagbanua live on a group of 1) _____ (**beauty**) islands in the Philippines. They are very 2) _____ (**energy**) and work hard every day catching the 3) _____ (**count**) fish in the seas around them. They are a 4) _____ (**friend**) people, but they lack health facilities. That's why they're using a 5) _____ (**tribe**) fund to build a hospital.

Grammar

Stative verbs see pp. GR1-GR2

- 7 Read the theory. Find examples in the text.

Some stative verbs can have continuous forms, but they differ in meaning. *The people are friendly.* (= character – permanent state) *The visitor is being helpful.* (= is behaving in a helpful way – temporary state)

- 8 Put the verbs (1-4) into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*. How does the meaning differ?

- 1 think
 - a I _____ their way of life is great!
 - b They _____ of opening a school.
- 2 have
 - a The Tagbanua _____ no electricity.
 - b The tribe _____ difficulty in finding food.
- 3 taste
 - a Why _____ you _____ the fish?
 - b The octopus _____ delicious.
- 4 look
 - a What _____ he _____ at?
 - b The way they catch fish _____ simple.

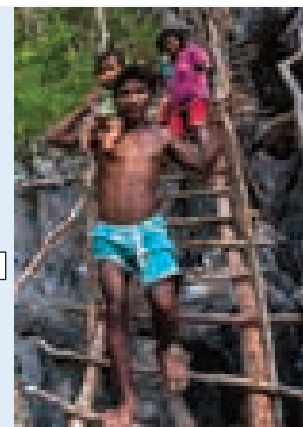
Listening

- 10 1.7 Listen and complete the gaps (1-5).

VISIT THE TAGBANUA TRIBE

- Cost: 2 weeks for 1 £ _____
- Tours: Kayangan 2 _____
- Activities: swimming or diving with a(n) 3 _____
- Souvenirs: crafts made from 4 _____ or various types of wood

If you love 5 _____, then this is the holiday for you!



Speaking & Writing

PRESENTATION SKILLS

Watch the **VIDEO**, read the text in Ex. 2, and make notes under the headings: ■ *name of tribe* ■ *place* ■ *daily routine*. Imagine you are a TV reporter. Present the Tagbanua tribe for a documentary series.

1.3

Teen troubles

Vocabulary

Teen problems

- 1 1.8 Listen and match the problems (A-E) to the speakers (1-5).

lack of sleep

A

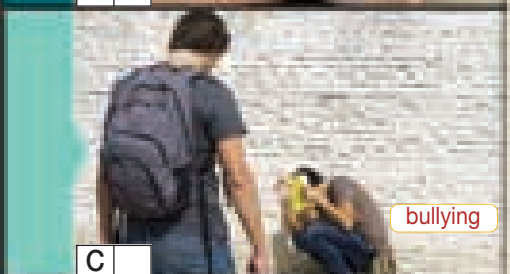


Wake up to
a big teen
problem



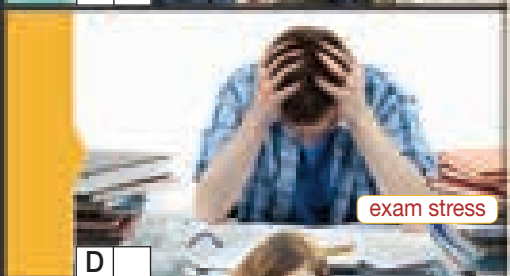
B

family problems



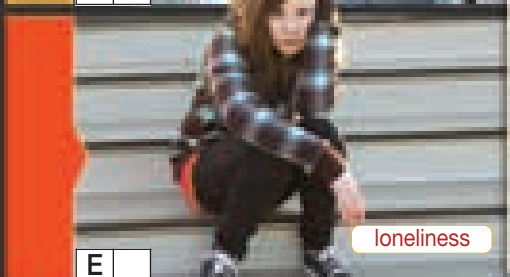
C

bullying



D

exam stress



E

loneliness

Some experts think that it's the biggest teen problem today. No, they're not talking about exam stress or bullying – they're actually worried about teenagers' sleeping habits! Teenagers need around nine and a half hours of sleep a night, but most get far less sleep. For example, 52% of teens in Scotland sleep for under seven hours a night – with similar rates around the world.

So, why are teens not sleeping enough? Well, one reason has to do with teens' bodies. Compared to adults, teenagers feel more energetic in the evening, especially between 9 and 10 pm, so it's more difficult for them to sleep early. Their bodies want them to sleep late and wake up late in the morning – but because of school this just isn't possible! Also, these days, many teens are using electronic devices like smartphones and tablets late at night – and they find it very hard to put them down! These flashing electronic screens make the brain more alert, so it takes longer for teens to relax and fall asleep.

The effects of not getting enough sleep are shocking. Firstly, too little sleep makes a young person less energetic. This means they feel less enthusiastic about exercising, and they can also find it difficult to pay attention in class. Another point is that lack of sleep can affect their mood, which can harm relationships with friends and family. Research also links sleep with learning. During sleep, the brain stores all the information and skills learnt that day so we can remember them later. However, someone who doesn't get enough sleep forgets these things more easily!

So, how can teenagers make sure they get a good night's rest? The most important thing is to go to bed at the same early time every day, even at weekends, and avoid using electronic screens before bedtime. After all, health and well-being are much more important than checking an email or playing computer games late at night!

Check these words

sleeping habits, rate, energetic, brain, alert, fall asleep, enthusiastic, pay attention, lack of, mood, harm, link, store, well-being

- 2 **Think** List the problems in Ex. 1 from the most serious to the least. Compare with your partner. Give reasons.

To me, family problems are the most serious because it's important to have a good home environment.

Reading

- 3 Read the title and the first sentence in each paragraph. What is the text about?

1.9 Listen and read to find out.

- 4 Read the text again and for questions 1-3 choose the correct answer A, B or C. Then, explain the words in the **Check these words** box.

- What is the writer doing in the text?
 - Describing teens' electronic devices.
 - Explaining a problem and its solution.
 - Giving advice on several teen problems.
- What is one result of a lack of sleep?
 - bad mood
 - poor eyesight
 - too much energy
- What does the writer say about electronic devices?
 - Teens should only use them at the weekend.
 - Teens should use them for short periods only.
 - Teens shouldn't use them just before sleeping.

- 5 Think** What is the author's purpose: *to entertain?* *to inform?* *to persuade?* What effect did the text have on you?

Prepositions

- 6** Complete with: *about (x2), for, with.*

- Talking _____ your problems always helps.
- It's difficult _____ Joe to sleep at night.
- He is worried _____ not passing his exam.
- Sally is funnier compared _____ Ann.

Pronunciation /s/ /ʃ/

- 7** 1.10 Listen and repeat. Find more examples in the text.

/s/ • some • seven • similar

/ʃ/ • show • wish • relationship

Grammar

Comparisons see p. GR2

- 8** Look at the underlined forms in the text. How do we form the *comparative/superlative* forms of: ■ *one-syllable adjectives/adverbs?* ■ *longer adjectives/adverbs?*

- 9** Put the adjectives/adverbs in brackets into the *comparative* or *superlative* forms.

- Don deals with stressful situations _____ (calmly) than Jack does.
- Rachel is _____ (sociable) of all her friends.
- Today's teens are _____ (anxious) than in the past.
- Peer pressure is one of _____ (difficult) problems teens have to face.
- Monday is _____ (early) we can finish our project.
- She sleeps _____ (many) hours than me.

- 10** Compare the teens.

	Bob	Sam	Ted
energetic	★	★★	★★★
friendly	★★★	★	★★
patient	★★	★★★	★
fit	★	★★★	★★
careful	★★	★	★★★
funny	★★★	★★	★

Bob is energetic. Sam is more energetic than Bob. Ted is the most energetic of all.

Speaking

- 11** a) Read the text. Copy and complete the table with ideas from the text.

Problem	Reasons	Results	Solutions/Suggestions

- b) Use your notes and the phrases to give the class a summary of the text.

- This is because ...
- One/Another reason for this is ...
- As a result, ...
- It would be a good idea to ...
- It would also help if ...

Lack of sleep is a big problem for teens. This is because As a result, A useful suggestion would be to ...

Everyday English

Asking for/Giving advice

- 12** 1.11 Read and listen to the dialogue. Replace the underlined phrases with ones from the Functions box.

- A: I feel lonely in my new school. What do you think I should do?
 B: Why don't you join an after-school club? You can meet a lot of new people that way.
 A: That's a good idea!
 B: You should also try to participate in class group activities.
 A: I'll do that! Thanks for your help.
 B: You're welcome.

Functions

Asking for advice	Giving advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What should I do? • What do you advise me to do? • What can I do? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You should/could (also) ... • Why don't you ...? • Have you thought of ... (+ -ing)? • One/Another thing you can do is ...

- 13** **Roleplay:** Your friend can't sleep well. Use these ideas and phrases from the Functions box to act out a dialogue similar to the one in Ex. 12.

- have a hot drink before going to bed
- avoid using electronic devices late at night

Writing

Your English friend can't sleep well. Use ideas from Ex. 13 to write him/her an email giving advice on what to do (120-160 words).

1.4 Character

Vocabulary

Personalities

- 1 Look at the pictures (1-8).

1.12 Listen and repeat.

- 2 Match the character adjectives (1-8) to the justifications (A-H). Make sentences.

- A ☐ 1 behaves very sensibly
Stan is mature. He behaves very sensibly.
- B ☐ rarely needs others' help or money
- C ☐ enjoys talking to people and making new friends
- D ☐ tries to enjoy himself all the time
- E ☐ is always top of the class at school
- F ☐ never does what others tell her to do
- G ☐ is very kind and helpful to others.
- H ☐ people can trust her to do things properly

- 3 Use the adjectives in Ex. 1 to describe you and your friends. Tell your partner. Give reasons.

I'm caring. I'm very kind to others. I'm also quite sociable. I like talking to people and making new friends. My friend ...



Reading

- 4 Read the title and the first and the last sentence in each paragraph. What is the text about?

1.13 Listen and read to find out.

- 5 In pairs, match the headings (A-F) to the paragraphs in the text (1-5). One heading doesn't match.

- A THE KID IN-BETWEEN
 B REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES
 C SAME FAMILY – DIFFERENT CHARACTER
 D OLDEST IN MIND AND BODY
 E THE ONE AND ONLY
 F BORN TO BE WILD

Check these words

wonder, sibling, household, birth order, come along, encourage, get one-on-one attention from, rely on, spoil

VIDEO

Your PLACE in the FAMILY

1 ☐ Do you ever wonder why siblings who have the same parents and are from the same household often have completely different personalities? One way to answer this question is to think about birth order. This idea looks at a child's place in the family – whether he is the oldest, the youngest or somewhere in the middle. The Austrian psychologist Alfred Adler first had this idea in the early 20th century and today many people still think that your place in the family can form your personality for life.

2 ☐ When the first child is born, he doesn't have any siblings, so he starts behaving like the people around him – his parents! This makes him intelligent and mature in later life. Then, when another child comes along, his parents encourage him to take care of his younger sibling. This means that he becomes very caring.

3 ☐ Unlike the oldest child, a middle child never gets one-on-one attention from his parents, even in his early life. So, he learns to rely on them less, and becomes far more independent than the oldest and youngest child. And since he gets less attention at home, he is much more sociable with people outside the family.

4 ☐ Lastly, as everyone knows, the youngest child is usually the spoilt one! He gets a lot of attention from his parents and siblings – and because he is the youngest, he is the least responsible. This means that he is by far the most rebellious and fun-loving in the family!

5 ☐ Many psychologists don't agree with these ideas, though. They think that the way we get our personalities is not as simple as Adler's theory describes. But when we think that J.K. Rowling, Bill Gates and Jim Carrey were the first, middle and last-born children in their families, maybe there is some truth in it after all!



Vocabulary

6 Fill in: *take, make, get, agree, form*.

- Henry didn't _____ with Bob's opinion.
- Paul doesn't _____ much attention from his family.
- Jane has to _____ care of her sister.
- Middle children can _____ friends easily.
- The experiences you have as a child can _____ your personality for life.

Grammar

Types of comparisons **see p. GR2**

7 Look at the picture below and in pairs complete the sentences. Use: *less, bit, even, far, as (x2), slightly*.

Tom, Sandy and Jane are siblings. Tom is the oldest child and he's **1)** *far* taller than his sisters. Sandy is a **2)** _____ taller than Jane – they're almost the same height. Sandy is **3)** _____ slim as Jane while Tom is **4)** _____ heavier than his sisters. Jane has got long hair, but Sandy's hair is **5)** _____ longer. Sandy's clothes aren't **6)** _____ fashionable as her sister's. She wears **7)** _____ expensive clothes than Jane and prefers to spend her money on other things.



1.4

Transformations

8 Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first. Use two to five words.

- No one is as responsible as Peter.
Peter is _____ person of all.
- Peter isn't as funny as his little sister.
Peter is _____ than his little sister.
- His siblings are more sociable than Peter.
Peter is _____ of his siblings.
- Peter is slightly taller than Ann.
Ann is a _____ than Peter.
- Peter is much more caring than his brothers.
Peter is by _____ his brothers.

Speaking & Writing

9 Use the adjectives: *old, short, tall, slim, heavy, fashionable, sociable, fit, funny, patient* to compare your friends or family members.

My sister is older than my brother. She's slightly shorter than him.

10 **Think** Complete the table. What is the birth order theory? Do you agree with it? Why/Why not? Discuss.

	first-born child	middle child	youngest child
personality/ reasons			

11 a) **VALUES** Which of the following should/ shouldn't family members do?

- appreciate and care for each other
- lie to each other
- spend little time together
- share responsibilities
- trust each other
- avoid expressing their feelings

Family members should appreciate and care for each other.

b) **Think** In groups think of more ideas. Then, write ten golden rules for happy families.

1.5

Fashion



Vocabulary

Sections, Clothes & Accessories

- 1 Look at the pictures (1-6).

1.14 Listen and repeat.

- 2 a) In which sections (1-6) can you find the items in the list? Think of more items.

- high heels • tie • sandals • hat
- football jersey • boots • cycling shorts
- tracksuit • skirt • belt • tuxedo • suit
- dress • scarf • swimsuit • leggings
- hairband • flip flops • gloves

- b) Act out exchanges as in the example.

A: Excuse me, where can I find a pair of high heels?

B: They're in the footwear department.

Reading

- 3 Bill wants to buy a jacket. How much does it cost?

1.15 Listen and read to find out.

(A: Salesperson – B: Bill)

A: How can I help you, sir?

B: Well, I'm looking for a jacket.

A: Our winter sale starts today, so all our jackets are 25% off!

B: That sounds great! Have you got anything in black?

A: What size are you?

B: A medium.

A: How about this leather jacket over there?

B: Hmm, it looks really nice.

A: Why don't you try it on?

B: It's just right. It also matches the trousers which I plan to wear.

A: It looks really nice on you. With the discount, it's just £30.

B: OK, I'll take it.

A: Great. How would you like to pay?

B: Can you put it on my credit card?

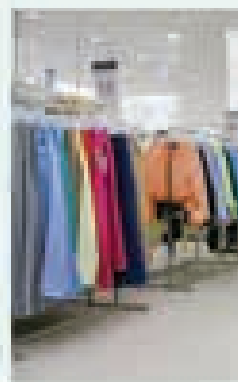
A: Yes, of course.

Check these words

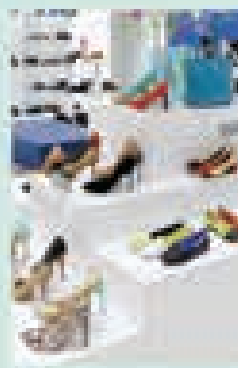
winter sale, try on, discount, credit card



1 menswear



2 ladieswear



- 4 Read again and complete the sentences.

- 1 Bill wants to buy _____.
- 2 All jackets in the winter sales are _____.
- 3 Bill is _____ size.
- 4 The sales person suggests _____.
- 5 Bill is paying by _____.

Everyday English

Buying/Selling clothes

- 5 Replace the underlined sentences in the dialogue with sentences from the Functions box.

Functions	
Salesperson	Customer
Offering help	Asking for help
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can I help you with anything? How can I help you? Is there anything I can do for you? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm looking for (a suit etc) for (a party etc). Could you help me pick ... out?
Asking questions	Responding to questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What size are you? What colour do you want it in? What/How about ...? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm a (small/medium/large/ a size ...). Do you have it in (black etc)?
Encouraging	Purchasing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It looks really nice/great on you. It really suits you. It fits you perfectly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OK, I'll take it. Can I pay by cheque/in cash? Can you put it on my credit card?



3 swimwear



4 sportswear



5 footwear



6 accessories

Grammar

Relatives

see pp. GR2-GR3

- 6 Read the theory. Find an example in the dialogue in Ex. 3.

We use the relative pronouns *who(m)*, *which*, *whose* and *that* and the relative adverbs *where*, *when*, *why* to introduce relative clauses.

The woman *who/that* is wearing the red dress is my aunt. (defining) The shop, *which* Jane loves, has the cheapest shoes in town. (non-defining)

- 7 Fill in with a *relative pronoun or adverb*. Add commas where necessary.
- 1 Anna, *who* is a model, has appeared in many fashion magazines.
 - 2 I liked the skirt _____ you wore yesterday.
 - 3 Tina and Rachael _____ parents own a clothes shop are always fashionably dressed.
 - 4 This is the shop _____ he bought his suit.
 - 5 There are many reasons _____ people shop online.
 - 6 Mary is the one _____ works at the mall.
 - 7 Linda _____ is only 16 years old is already a famous fashion blogger.
 - 8 Monday is the day _____ the sales start.

- 8 Make sentences about you using *relative pronouns or adverbs*.

The shop where I buy my shoes closed down.

Phrasal verbs: LOOK

- 9 Read the box below, then fill in the sentences with the correct particle.

- **look after** = to take care of
- **look for** = to search
- **look into** = to examine
- **look out** = to be careful
- **look up** = to search for information (in a book etc)

- 1 You should look _____ for pickpockets when you're in big stores.
- 2 Paul looked _____ the shop's address online.
- 3 Laura is looking _____ a pair of boots.
- 4 He looked _____ the kids while Ann went shopping.

Speaking & Writing

- 10 **Roleplay:** It's the winter sale. You are a customer, your partner is a shop assistant. Write and/or act out a dialogue similar to the one in Ex. 3. Use language from the Functions box in Ex. 5 and the items in the pictures. Follow the diagram.



A	B
Offer help.	Explain what you want.
Explain it's the winter sale.	Ask for specific colour.
Ask about B's size.	Say what size you are.
Suggest piece of clothing.	Say you like it.
Suggest trying it on.	Try it on. Express like.
Comment on B's clothing. Say how much it costs.	Say you'll buy the item.
Ask how B will pay for it.	Say how you will pay for it.

1.6 Writing (an opinion essay)



It's a City Life for Me

by Mary Spencer

A “When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life,” Samuel Johnson said. People sometimes describe cities as cold and unfriendly places, but in my opinion, they offer far more advantages than the countryside.

B To begin with, there are many places of entertainment to spend your free time. For example, you can visit art galleries and museums as well as amusement parks and cinemas. This means that you can never get bored in a city.

C In addition, there are lots of job opportunities in cities. For instance, you can find a job in a wide range of industries. As a result, you can have a successful career in a city and earn a good living.

D On the other hand, some people say that living in cities is unhealthy. In particular, they claim that people in cities have to deal with high crime rates and air pollution. This means that they often suffer from stress.

E All in all, I strongly believe that living in a city is a much better option. Cities are places where people can work hard and enjoy themselves in their free time. And isn't that what we are all looking for?

Check these words

advantage, for instance, a wide range of, industry, earn a good living, option

Vocabulary

City life – Country life

- 1** 1.16 Listen and repeat.

- 2** **Think** Where would you prefer to live: *in a city* or *in the countryside*? Why? Use the phrases in the pictures to tell your partner.

I'd prefer to live in a city because there are many places of entertainment. Also, there are better job opportunities than in the countryside.

Rubric analysis

- 3** Read the rubric. Use the underlined words to answer the questions.

You've had a class discussion about living in the city. Your English teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your opinion on the topic (120-180 words). Think about:
entertainment job opportunities.

- What are you going to write?
- Who is it for?
- What should you write about? What points do you have to include?
- How many words should you write?

Model analysis

Linking words/phrases see p. GR3

- 4** Replace the underlined words/phrases in the model with phrases from the box.

Linking words/phrases

List points: In the first place, Firstly, To begin with, Secondly, Also, Furthermore, Moreover

Introduce examples/reasons: For example, For instance, In particular, For this reason

Introduce results: As a result, Therefore, This means, In this way, Consequently

Introduce opposing viewpoints: On the other hand, However

Concluding: All in all, In conclusion, To sum up

- 5** Complete the gaps in texts A and B.

• As a result • Firstly • For example

- A** 1) _____, cities are usually easy to get around. 2) _____, many cities have convenient public transport systems with bus and metro lines. 3) _____, people can travel around cheaply.

7 beautiful surroundings


9 feel isolated

8 fresh air

10 friendly/relaxed people

• For instance • Consequently • Secondly

- B** 4) _____, cities often offer more educational facilities. 5) _____, in cities you have a bigger choice of schools as well as libraries and museums. 6) _____, teens can have a better all-round education.


- 6**  1.17 Read and listen to the text. Copy and complete the table with ideas from the text.

Writer's opinion: <u>city life is better than country life</u>		
Viewpoint 1 <u>many places of entertainment</u>	Examples/Reasons	Results
Viewpoint 2	Examples/Reasons	Results
Opposing viewpoint	Examples/Reasons	Results

- 7** Use the ideas in the table and linking words from Ex. 4 to summarise Mary's viewpoints.

1.6


Listening & Speaking

- 8** a)  1.18 You will hear three people talking. For questions 1-3 choose from the list (A-D) what each person says about life in the countryside. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A Fewer people break the law here.
B You can comfortably enjoy the outdoors.
C Living here isn't good for your social life.
D There aren't many services and facilities.

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	

- b) Copy the table in Ex. 6 and complete the first column with the points in Ex. 8a.

 1.18 Listen again and complete with the examples/reasons and results each mentions.



- 9** Use the points in the table in Ex. 8b and linking words from Ex. 4 to tell your partner why it is good to live in the countryside.

In the first place, living in the countryside For example, As a result,

Writing

- 10** a) Read the rubric and underline the key words. What do you have to write? Who is it for? What exactly should you write?



You've had a class discussion about living in the countryside. Now your teacher has asked you to write an essay giving your opinion on the topic (120-180 words). Think about:
 healthy lifestyle  people.

- b) Use the ideas in Exs 8 and 9 to write your essay. Follow the plan.

Plan

Introduction

(Para 1) present the topic & give your opinion

Main Body

(Para 2) first viewpoint, examples/reasons & results

(Para 3) second viewpoint, examples/reasons & results

(Para 4) opposing viewpoint, examples/reasons & results

Conclusion

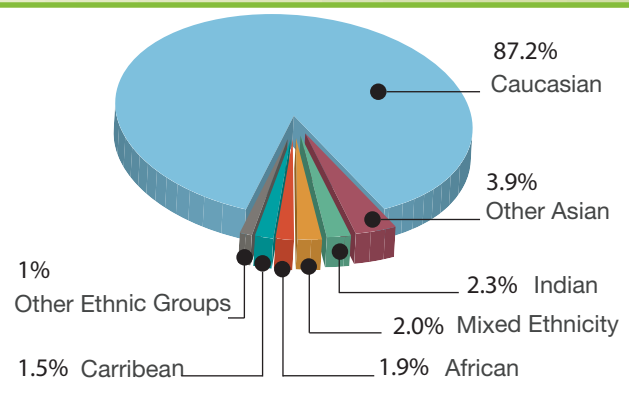
(Para 5) restate your opinion

1

Culture Corner

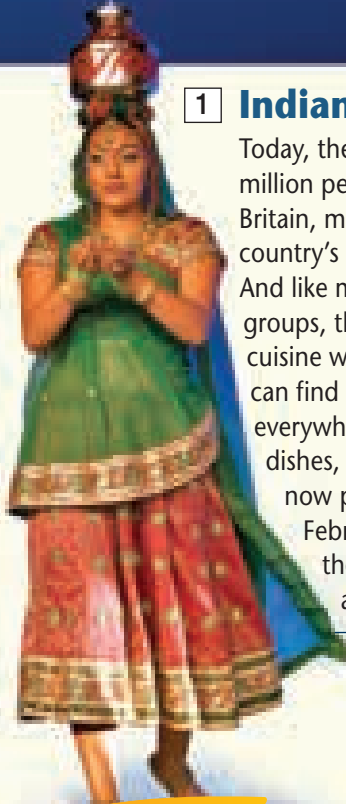
Multi-cultural Britain

Reggae on your radio, dragons dancing in the street and a spicy curry for dinner – this is what it's like living in Britain today! The country is a cultural 'melting pot' with dozens of ethnic communities!



1 Indian

Today, there are around 1.4 million people of Indian origin in Britain, making them the country's largest ethnic group. And like many other ethnic groups, they brought their cuisine with them to the UK! You can find Indian restaurants everywhere and their spicy dishes, like chicken curry, are now part of British cuisine. In February, people celebrate the Indian festival Diwali all over the country.



2 Caribbean

The first West Indians came to the UK in the 1940s and now the country's Caribbean population is around 600,000. The best place to experience Caribbean culture is at London's Notting Hill Carnival. This is a Caribbean festival with lots of music, brightly decorated floats and colourful costumes. It's also a good time to try Caribbean food like jerk chicken and salted cod.



3 Chinese

Fancy a Chinese? Well, you don't have to search long for some Chinese food in the UK. There are about 433,000 people of Chinese origin living in the country and nearly every town has a Chinese takeaway that serves fried rice and sweet and sour chicken. Also, some big cities have a 'Chinatown' – an area full of shops with Chinese clothes and ornaments. Chinatown in London is the place to be for the Chinese New Year!



Check these words

multi-cultural, reggae, spicy, curry, melting pot, dozen of, ethnic community, origin, cuisine, population, float, jerk chicken, cod, ornament

Reading & Listening

- Look at the pie chart. What does it tell you about ethnic groups in the UK?
87.2% of people in the UK are Caucasian. etc.
- The pictures in the text show festivals. What do they celebrate?
1.19 Listen and read to find out.
- Read the text again and complete the sentences.
 - A lot of Indian dishes are very _____.
 - Chinatown in London is famous for _____.
 - Caribbean people first came to Britain in ____.
 - At the Notting Hill Carnival people wear _____.

Speaking & Writing

- Copy and complete the table with information from the text. Use the completed table to give your partner or the class a summary of the text.

Ethnic groups	Population	Food	Events/Festivals
Indian	1.4 million		
Caribbean			
Chinese			

- ICT Which ethnic groups make up the people living in your country? In groups, collect information and make notes using the following headings: ■ ethnic groups ■ population ■ food ■ events & festivals. Write a short article (100-120 words).

Self-Check

1

Vocabulary

- 1** Fill in: **take, charge, harm, erupt, opportunities, heavy, transport, remote, wonder, pay.**

- There are more job _____ in big cities.
- Always _____ attention to what he says.
- Tara uses public _____ to go to work.
- Lenny was late due to _____ traffic.
- Don't let small arguments _____ your friendships.
- They _____ a fee to explore the island.
- They live on a(n) _____ island.
- I _____ why so many teenagers don't get enough sleep.
- The volcano can _____ at any time.
- Jane loves to _____ risks.

10 x 1 = 10 points

- 2** Choose the correct word.

- Some teens find it hard to **let/store/rely/put** down electrical devices at night.
- Nurses take **care/attention/help/time** of patients.
- Greg **enjoys/results/does/makes** a good living.
- A lot of teens don't **store/collect/fall/take** asleep until after midnight.
- The locals **lead/perform/do/offer** simple lives.

5 x 1 = 5 points

- 3** Choose the correct word.

- Bud turns the lava **into/out** different shapes.
- She has to look **after/on** her sisters.
- Kate is looking **at/for** a part-time job.
- Some experts link sleep **with/at** learning.
- He worries **for/about** his exam results.

5 x 1 = 5 points

- 4** Form the correct word derived from the words in bold.

- Liam is a _____ waiter who often forgets his customers' orders. **CARE**
- The captain was very _____ and welcomed us onboard the ship. **FRIEND**
- Brian told us about the _____ events on the island. **DRAMA**
- The shop assistants are all very _____ to the customers. **HELP**
- New Year's Day is a _____ holiday. **NATION**

5 x 1 = 5 points

Grammar

- 5** Put the verbs in brackets into the *present simple* or the *present continuous*.

- A: Why _____ (you/look) at him?
B: He _____ (look) so much like Mark.
- A: I _____ (think) you need some rest.
B: Yes, I _____ (think) of going to bed early this evening.
- A: _____ (you/go) anywhere tonight?
B: Yes, every Wednesday evening I _____ (visit) my grandparents.
- A: What time _____ (the train/arrive)?
B: At 4.25, but today it _____ (run) late.

8 x 1 = 8 points

- 6** Choose the correct word.

- The Tagbanua live more simply **than/from** people in modern society.
- Kate is the **more/most** sociable of all her siblings.
- Ann goes to bed **earliest/earlier** than Bob.
- Henry is the person **who/which** works as a stuntman.
- This is the shop **which/where** he works.

5 x 2 = 10 points

Everyday English

- 7** Choose the best response.

- A: What do you think I should do?
B: a That's another thing you could do.
b Why don't you join a club?
- A: Can I help you with anything?
B: a I'm looking for a suit.
b That sounds great!
- A: It really suits you.
B: a What do you recommend?
b OK, I'll take it.
- A: What size are you?
B: a Do you have it in black?
b I'm a medium.
- A: Could you help me pick something out?
B: a It looks really nice.
b Yes, of course.

5 x 1 = 5 points

1

Self-Check

Reading

- 8 Read the text and mark the statements T (True) or F (False).



Teen Fashion in the UK

In the fashion world, British teens are famous for their 'I just threw this on' look. This means that it looks like you dressed quickly without thinking much about your clothes. Usually, though, the opposite is true! Most British teens spend a lot of time coming up with their individual look! British teen style is about being brave and having fun. So, British teens often mix colours, patterns and materials. For example, a British teen girl might wear a leather jacket, a denim skirt and floral pattern wellington boots! And because of the cold rainy weather, they often wear scarves and woolly hats. But where do British teens buy their clothes? Well, for Londoners, the first stop is Oxford Street. Here, you can visit chain stores such as River Island, Primark and Topshop. And the prices aren't so bad. During the sales in January and June, you can get up to 70% off! For reasonable prices all year round, though, a lot of teens prefer to browse through London's street markets. The stalls at Brick Lane Market on Saturdays are packed with teens looking for new and second-hand clothes.

- 1 Most British teens don't care about what they wear. _____
- 2 British teens prefer to take chances with fashion. _____
- 3 British teens rarely wear accessories. _____
- 4 You can sometimes find bargains in Oxford Street. _____
- 5 Brick Lane Market is very busy on Saturday. _____

5 x 3 = 15 points

Listening

- 9 1.20 You will hear three people talking. For questions 1-3, choose from the list (A-D) what each person says about living in a large family. There is one extra letter which you do not need to use.

- A You learn how to be a giving person.
- B You get help from your siblings.
- C You don't get special treatment from your parents.
- D You can always find someone to do things with.

Speaker 1	
Speaker 2	
Speaker 3	

3 x 5 = 15 points

Writing

- 10 Your teacher has asked you to write an essay about whether it is a good or bad thing to live in a large family (120-180 words). Think about: ■ support from siblings ■ attention from parents.

22 points

TOTAL: 100 points

Competences

GOOD ✓

VERY GOOD ✓✓

EXCELLENT ✓✓✓

Now I can ...

Lexical Competence

- talk about:
- jobs & qualities
 - teen problems
 - sections, clothes & accessories
 - city life & country life
- describe:
- people's daily routine
 - people's personalities

Reading Competence

- identify T/F statements (detailed understanding & main ideas)
- answer questions
- do a multiple choice task (specific information & detailed meaning)
- match headings to paragraphs (identify main idea of a paragraph)
- complete sentences (check understanding)

Listening Competence

- take notes (specific information)
 - multiple matching (attitude, opinion, main idea)
- Speaking Competence**
- give a summary of a text
 - ask for/give advice
 - compare people
 - buy/sell clothes
 - discuss why it is good to live in the city/countryside

Presentation Skills

- present the *Tagbanua tribe*
- Writing Competence**
- write an email: describing a trip; giving advice
 - write an opinion essay about living in the countryside
 - write a text about ethnic groups in my country